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BIRTH.

On August 20th, at Shanghai, the wife of
DUNCAN GUNN, of Assam.

DEATHS.

On August 18th, at 830 p.m., Mr. M. K. NAKAMURA,
Lulu B., wife of the Rev. H. T. BAYAN.On August 20th, at the Victoria Nursing Home,
Shanghai, MAY (Chin-lee), wife of H. C. SPANGLING,
I. M. Customs, aged 20 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: VIA DES VERRS ROAD-C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27th, 1908

This constant reference in the Chinese Press to action taken by the Imperial Government in pursuance of the resolve to suppress the opium-smoking habit must convince the most sceptical that China is just now thoroughly in earnest about the matter. But those who are familiar with the history of the opium question in China will not need to be reminded that China has been just as terribly in earnest on the subject before. China's opposition has always ostensibly been on the ground of the harm the drug does to its consumers; but heretofore the insincerity of her indignation over "the sinful revenue of the British-Indian Government" was plainly evidenced by the direct encouragement which was all the while being given to the cultivation of the poppy in China. Now, however, we read of peremptory orders being sent to the cultivators of poppy to reduce the cultivation, and even in some cases to take up seeds that had already been sown. Here is the real test of China's present sincerity in the matter, and her ability to carry out the policy she has enunciated will be tested when the economic effects of this restriction force themselves upon the attention of the Government and the populace at large. Mr. MORSE, the Statistical Secretary of the Customs, considers that it may be safely

asserted that the production of opium in China to-day is, at the lowest, six-fold, and is more probably eight-fold, the quantity of the present import of foreign opium.

What is to take the place of the poppy in the vast agricultural areas which are now devoted to its cultivation? Will the farmers be content to grow cereals yielding to them perhaps but a fraction of their present revenue from poppy cultivation? There is no news from the poppy-growing districts, that the growers are imbued with a spirit of philanthropy in the matter, and great popular discontent in the opium-growing districts is inevitable. More especially as restricted cultivation means loss of employment to probably thousands of people now engaged in the cultivation and preparation of opium. These opium growing districts for the most part are situated in provinces which are in a chronic state of unrest. But China has entered upon the task with her eyes open. She must be fully aware too of the discontent which must certainly arise from the shifting of the incidence of taxation which will become necessary in consequence of the abolition of all traffic in opium, native or foreign. What the taxation of opium yields to the Chinese Government we have no statistics to show, but in the aggregate it must be a very large sum. When Sir ROBERT HART, in 1881, made an attempt to Mr. CLEMENTI has recently done to estimate the number of opium smokers in China, he incidentally estimated that the total amount spent by China on the opium luxury produced at home and imported from abroad, was about \$25,000,000 annually. And his estimate was that only 34 per thousand of the population were opium smokers. Mr. CLEMENTI has formed a higher estimate on the basis of the latest statistics. He has put the opium smokers down as approximately 2 per cent but it will be seen from another column that a Chinese calculation gives 15 per cent of the male population over fifteen years of age, which is stated without proof to form "an infinitely greater percentage than can be shown by any European country in the case of alcohol." This statement will not bear investigation, but assuming the Chinese estimate to be approximately correct, the fact still remains that the revenue derived from the taxation of the luxuries of the few must be recouped by the taxation of the necessities of the whole people. Whether alcohol will take the place of opium, as many people believe, is a question which time alone will decide. The Customs statistics of the import of wines, beer and spirits during the last few years cannot safely be taken as a guide, for the import of these beverages while the Russian and Japanese armies were in the field was doubtless abnormal. It is noteworthy, however, that in 1907 the import of wines was larger than it has ever been, and beer shows a substantial increase on the import of 1906.

Finally, we may note in this connexion the astonishing increase of late years in the import of morphia for hypodermic injection. It has been suggested that this growth in the import has arisen from "the well-meant administration of anti-opium pills, containing the alkaloid, intended to satisfy the craving without the knowledge of the druggist that opium was being administered in any form" but without discussing that we may infer that opium smoking became popular in China as an antidote to malaria. China is a land of waters—of great canals and canalised rivers, and of irrigation on a most extensive scale. Malaria is probably prevalent among the Chinese people to a greater extent than the world has any conception of, and opium is known to have been used as a remedy long before Jesuits bark and quinine were discovered, and looking at the opium question from this standpoint the absolute prohibition of the supply would appear to be gratuitous cruelty. No amount of newspaper argument, however, will avail to alter the determination of the Government; but it is interesting to note the probable consequences of the prohibition while we wait to see how the Chinese Government proposes to deal with them.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Magistracy. Over 100 summonses were dealt with. Before Mr. Kemp at the Magistracy a Chinese shopman was prosecuted by Mr. Denny, from the Crown Solicitor's Office, for an offence under the Stamp Ordinance in that he accepted a bill for over \$30 without affixing the stamp necessary when amounts over \$25 are paid. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

With reference to the paragraph in yesterday's issue about the band of snafethers that are apparently operating in the Colony at present it is interesting to record that one of these rascals was prosecuted by Inspector Ritchie on Monday for stealing a gold hair pick from a lady's head as she was walking along Queen's Road. The magistrate imposed the exemplary sentence of twelve months' hard labour and two whippings with the birch.

A prisoner escaped from the dock at the Police Court on Monday. It is believed that, unnoticed, he squeezed himself through between two bars and regained his liberty.

Information has been received from the French Consul of Hongkong that the quarantine imposed on vessels coming from Hongkong by the Indo-China authorities has been removed, and that merchandise from Hongkong will remain subject to the sanitary precautions already prescribed.

The deaf and dumb Chinese millionaire, Chin Pak Ngok, received a summons charging him with negligently driving his motor car whereby he knocked down and hurt a child. Before the summons was heard the police ascertained that the parents of the girl had accepted \$20 as compensation and the summons was withdrawn. However, the police proceeded against him for being the owner of a private vehicle for which he had no licence. A substitute appeared before Mr. Kemp at the Magistracy yesterday and a fine of \$10 was inflicted.

The *Singapore States* that the following have been appointed to represent China on the International Opium Commission which is to hold its deliberations in Shanghai in January next:—Taoist M. Y. Chung, Director-General of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Mr. Lin Yau-liang, Chinese Consul-General for the Transvaal, and Dr. Kwan, Tientsin. The other countries to be represented at the Conference, viz., Great Britain, Japan, America, Germany, France and Holland, will each send three delegates.

A statue of the King of Siam is to be placed in the beautiful avenue leading to the Dusit Park Palace, Bangkok. The marble for the base has left Europe for Siam, and the statue in bronze is being made in Paris. The statue will depict His Majesty in military uniform, on horse-back, the height from the ground to top of the head-dress being 35 feet. The marble base will be ornamented with fine bronze work, and the whole statue will be enclosed with bronze railings of a design in keeping with the statue.

The Rev. I. Genahr begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations for the "Blindhome" transferred to Hongkong on account of the recent typhoon.

Sum total already acknowledged \$657
"Friends at Hok-Lo" to whom the Little band of blind children, on for their afternoon walk, was a familiar sight. 30
Further donations sent to the Rev. I. Genahr, 22, Bonham Road, will be duly acknowledged.

On the 11th inst. a dinner was given in Mullen at Government House, by H.E. the Viceroy to the departing American Consul-General, D. Straight, who has since gone home on leave via Siberia. Covers were laid for eighteen, and these were present, beside the guest of the evening, Messrs. Parker and Townshend, American agricultural expert, engaged by the Chinese Government for work in Manchuria; Mr. Arnell, and Mr. J. O. P. Bland, with the Japanese Consul; the others being Chinese officials. Mr. Kreier, of the Astor House Hotel, Tientsin, had personal charge of the catering.

Macilla is appealing for "observers" to visit the Philippines. The Merchants' Association last week resolved to invite Mr. Roosevelt to visit the Philippines, and also to invite the hundred captains of industry of the Pacific Coast who are to be the guests of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in a couple of months. To crown the afternoon's efforts the Merchants' Association also determined to appoint a committee to ask the Municipal Board to put the city streets in order as soon as possible. "A trio of worthy tasks," comments a Manila contemporary. "The visit to these islands of Roosevelt would afford that great statesman a chance to study our troubles, and opportunities on the ground, while the hundred business men of California, Oregon and Washington, if interested in our offerings, attractions and possibilities, could almost double our trade in a year or two. We want, distinguished men to come here. Especially we want great bankers, merchants and builders. We have the realities to show them. All we need is their presence. Money could not be better spent than in paying court to such men. They make public opinion in America, and they control the money market."

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DUPED!

\$10,000 lost.

The Harbour Department is at present engaged in the destruction of a consignment of bogus opium which entered the Colony about five years ago, and has changed ownership several times since then. The "opium" consists largely of sugar and molasses and contains very little of the genuine drug. It has been chopped up, saturated with kerosene, and placed in the scavenging boats. Some two years ago a quantity was dumped in the harbour and was picked up by fishermen as far out as Lamma Island. There some exiles came upon it, thinking they had made a rich capture of raw opium took the stuff to Hongkong where the deception was of course discovered. Originally there were 100 cases belonging to this consignment, and as much as \$300 a case was paid for the alleged opium. The firm in Queen's Road Central who were the last purchasers, paid \$80 a case. They calculate to have lost \$10,000 over the transaction. The stuff is being destroyed to prevent its being put on the market again.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

ROYAL VISITOR.

LONDON, August 25th.

The King of Spain has arrived in England.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

LONDON, August 25th.

A great slump is reported in the piece goods business at Bombay.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 25th.

The death of Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador to the United States, is announced.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

BRITISH NAVAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 23rd.

The London *Observer* states that the British Government have, with a view to avoiding the annual Anglo-German wranglings, agreed upon the necessity for a four years' naval programme until 1911, when it is hoped that Germany will be able to consider the possibility of a naval entente.

Such a programme will provide for the building of thirty "Dreadnoughts" or "Indomitables," at a cost of fifty millions sterling above the present estimates.

The Cabinet is still undecided as to the method of raising the money.

[FROM THE "MANILA GAZETTE."] AMERICAN NAVAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The announcement was made here to-day that the battleship fleet will arrive at Manila on October 31st.

Admiral Robley D. Evans retired from active service yesterday after an active career of forty-eight years in the navy. Admiral Evans is at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., where he has been residing quietly since he returned from Hot Springs. The announcement of his retirement was made the occasion for an oration in his honour from his neighbours and fellow seagoers. There are still a number of distinguished men at the Lake, drawn hither by the annual conference and all of them joined in extending their congratulations to the gallant sailor whose distinguished career of almost half a century in his country's service is fresh in the minds of almost every inhabitant of the United States.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON OF MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 20th.

Governor Johnson was nominated to-day on the Democratic ticket for governor of Minnesota amidst scenes of the wildest enthusiasm that ever attended a Minnesota State convention. The nomination was made unanimous. It was the greatest testimonial of the feeling of the people of the State for their governor that could possibly be given. The demonstration was all the more remarkable for the fact that Governor Johnson had absolutely declined to run again. He worked and fought against his name being brought before the convention and pleaded with the delegates to select some other man. In spite of all his work and pleading, however, the delegates simply stamped in his favour and his nomination was received with acclamation. General satisfaction is expressed with the action of the convention throughout the State.

[N.O. Daily News Service.]

COUNT KOMURA'S VISIT TO MUKDEN.

Tokyo, August 19.

Count Komura, who is on his way from London to take up the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, arrived at Mukden yesterday evening, and will stay there for two days. He has received a cordial welcome from Viceroy Hsi Shih-chang.

THE COMING VISIT OF THE BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Further reports have been received in Yokohama with regard to the movements of the American Fleet. As already reported, the fleet will arrive at Yokohama on Oct. 17th, and will stay till the 24th. Subsequently the fleet will be divided into squadrons, namely the First and Second. The First Squadron will proceed to Manila, arriving there on Oct. 31st and the Second on Nov. 1st. The whole fleet will leave Manila on Nov. 7th for home via Suez. When the fleet will once again reach home waters is not yet known.

WATER POLO.

A good match is anticipated this evening at 6 o'clock between the V.R.C. and the Royal Engineers. The former will be represented by L. E. Lammart, A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, H. C. Sayer, P. M. Ramerico and J. M. Rosa Pereira.

SWIMMING.

A team race will take place at the V. R. C. at 5.30 this evening. The following teams will participate:—

No. 1—A. A. Claxton (Capt.), P. M. Ramerico, E. K. (Capt.), E. H. M. A. J. V. Ribeiro, and G. Cordeiro.
No. 2—C. J. Cooke (Capt.), H. C. Sayer, J. I. M. Lopes, M. A. Figueiredo, C. Banji, F. da Rosa, and U. Galluzzi.

No. 3—C. Humphreys (Capt.), A. E. Alves, E. Humphreys, J. M. Rosa Pereira, C. A. Rodrigues, J. Forbes, and R. Galluzzi.

No. 4—R. C. Wiltchell (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. V. Barros, A. S. Ellis, A. R. Ellis, E. M. O. Remedios, E. Banji.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, August 25th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT
(Chief Justice).

CLAIM FOR OVER \$300,000.

The hearing of the case was continued in which the Imperial Bank of China sued Leung King Wo to recover \$316,055.65, money due and compound interest at a rate of eight per cent. at half yearly rates upon the various items composing the claim.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Munster) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. R. Fict (of Messrs. Brutton and Heit) for the defendant.

Mr. Pollock, in replying to the defence, said Mr. Slade's first point was that the appointment of Leung King Wo was for a year in the first instance, and that the surety's liability would not extend beyond that period. Although it was perfectly true that there was an agreement signed about a year after the first document, Mr. Pollock would venture to join issue with his learned friend upon his argument that the first appointment by the first agreement was for a year only. He would venture to submit that, as a matter of fact, there was nothing in the paragraph on which Mr. Slade relied to indicate that Leung King Wo's appointment was to be for a year only. That paragraph related to the terms of the agreement, and not to the period of the appointment. Leung King Wo continued in the Tientsin office from August 1899 until June 1900 when the Boxer trouble broke out. Counsel said his point was that there was nothing in the agreement to indicate that Leung King Wo's responsibility was to terminate at the end of twelve months.

Mr. Pollock continued his address after fifteen minutes with the name of the Imperial Bank of China for the carrying on of a business which he did not report to the head office. The transactions should have been carried through on the premises of the Imperial Bank of China.

His Lordship—in order to bring the case within the particulars of the guarantee there is a contention of fraudulent appropriation.

Mr. Pollock—Not necessarily, my Lord. I should say a mere deficiency on any account would be sufficient.

His Lordship—Of course you are now suggesting that it was fraud, and that Leung King Wo was appropriating this money to himself.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, my Lord, but I don't want you to think I rest my case exclusively on that. His Lordship—The difficulty I feel is this, and I think it is against you: If it was so, why was it not at once detected, instead of after a certain period?

Mr. Pollock—For this reason: If you come across books which you are told are compradore books, the matter requires investigation. A considerable amount of investigation would be required, for instance, before it could be seen whether it was fair to take the books as secret account books.

His Lordship—There is not much evidence of that investigation.

Mr. Pollock—Liquidators were sent up. His Lordship—But they did not arrive at a conclusion for over a year.

Mr. Pollock—I think there are indications that in 1900 something was considered to be wrong.

His Lordship—Let me know the date on which Leung King Wo died?

Mr. Pollock—In August 1900—just after the Boxer trouble. The Bank had apparently found that in addition to the accounts disclosed there were many other accounts. Therefore, though the actual re-labelling does not seem to have taken place for a year after, still there appeared to be something wrong, and they looked to him. The accounts which form the subject of this claim were not included in the returns. In the guarantee bond Leung King Wo and the surety are to be held liable for any misdeeds which should be lost either by Leung King Wo or by anybody he is over. We submit that that would cover any loss by Leung King Wo, and if he had had a compradore it would have covered any loss by his compradores. But the former, having the management, and having chosen to deal with the accounts in a certain way, we submit that he is liable. My friend somewhat artfully contends that because he labels these accounts compradore accounts, the surety cannot be held liable.

His Lordship—As the Bank sanctioned the use of a compradore there must have been some form of business that a compradore would do.

Mr. Pollock—There is nothing to show in these regulations that an independent compradore must be appointed.

His Lordship—What position could a compradore be in except for doing a certain class of business?

Mr. Pollock—Take it to be so.

His Lordship—Then there must be some accounts. It appears to me that one of the points you have got to establish is this: "The balance which stood to the credit of the Coast Defence Committee has disappeared, and is not traceable in the accounts as they stand. You have certainly got to show that the balance has disappeared. I understand the suggestion to be that that balance is to be found in the general accounts."

Mr. Slade—We don't know.

Mr. Pollock—My friend stated that it was sometimes ago, but he seems to have repented.

Mr. Slade—This money is shown on the liquidation accounts to have been used for the benefit of the Bank.

His Lordship—I will put it rather more generally. Taking all the accounts together of the bank and compradore business, it does not show a deficit which would otherwise appear if the man had appropriated the money.

Mr. Pollock—Of course, the deficit is not shown. Supposing a man gets somebody to pay money into the bank and puts the money into his own pocket, the money is paid into the bank over the counter and entered in the compradore's books. Now, my Lord, the fact of the man putting the money into his pocket does not prevent the account from balancing because that sum of money would appear in the accounts.

His Lordship—These uncollectible accounts are accounts of persons who owe money to the bank, and have been legitimately described as losses due to bad management. They are not claiming in respect of those, they are claiming in respect of accounts with which there was a credit balance. That is the puzzle!

Mr. Pollock—Those which are put as assets are things which ought not to have been assets. His Lordship—The claims made are in respect of credit balances.

Mr. Pollock—I submit all we have got to show is this: "Here are assets uncollected. If we can show that these items of claim are less than the balance, that is sufficient for our purpose."

His Lordship reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ,
(ACTING PUISSE-JUDGE).

REPAIRS TO A CHINESE CLUB.

Action was brought by Tsang Wai Tsan to recover from Yin Yik Man the sum of \$101.20 balance due for work done and material supplied the defendant, for repairing the Ching Yau Club at 55, Lower Lascar Road. Mr. Otto Koon Sing for the plaintiff stated that \$20 had been paid on account. His Lordship gave judgment for the balance, and costs.

THE NEW BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

FURTHER SUMMONSES.

In all about 50 summonses against property owners were heard at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Wood in the Second Court. These were additional prosecutions at the instance of the Building Authority under the new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. Mr. Edwards attending on behalf of the prosecution. Most of the owners concerned were Chinese, the only Europeans present being Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. Hennessey Both. The former explained that they had six or seven contractors repairing roofs and doing other work on their property, and a formal order for the completion of the work within fourteen days was made. Mr. Both complained that the summons was the only notice he had received, and he thought he was entitled to receive notice from the Department. Eventually his Worship made an order by consent. The other cases were dealt with afterwards.

SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

BRITAIN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LIST.

The Postmaster-General gives in the parliamentary papers, in reply to Mr. George Gibbs, the following particulars of the savings per head of the principal countries in the world deposited in the savings banks:

	£.	s.	d.
Denmark	15	11	6 1/2
Switzerland	13	0	2 1/2
Germany	7	10	6 1/2
Norway	7	8	7 1/2
Australia	7	6	4 1/2
Belgium	6	7	0 1/2
United States	6	4	10 1/2
Austria	5	8	8 1/2
Sweden	5	1	5 1/2
France	4	8	8 1/2
Great Britain	4	2	6 1/2

A contemporary passes on this the following brief comment:—The only Free Trade country is thus at the bottom of the list.

THE FAR EAST AND MR. TAFT.

The *New York Sun* says:—The nomination of William H. Taft for President is the wisest the Republican party could have made when our relations with Japan and our duties toward the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are considered. Mr. Taft is the most popular American in the Archipelago, and in Japan he is respected and trusted. "The problems growing out of the acquisition of the Philippines he understands better than any other American. Somebody once called Mr. Taft 'the Cromwell of the Philippines,' and the honourable title was well bestowed."

There was never a Governor who got on better with an alien people than Mr. Taft did, or gained their confidence so completely. His success was to his unflagging industry, deep concern for their interests and hearty sympathy with them. On the day when Manila heard that Mr. Taft might be appointed Secretary of War in succession to Mr. Root, 8,000 natives marched to the palace and petitioned Taft not to leave his post. When he returned to the Philippines to open the representative assembly he had such a reception as no man had ever enjoyed in Manila. Surely it was a great personal triumph that an American should be greeted with enthusiasm and loyalty as a friend who had the interests of the brown brother at heart in solving the delicate problem of the friars' lands and in earnestly striving to improve economic conditions Governor Taft deserved the trust and affection of the people of the Philippines. A dispatch from Manila says that his nomination has caused general rejoicing. The American people need feel no concern about conditions in the islands and the temper of the natives if Mr. Taft is elected President.

Mr. Taft is almost as well known in Japan as in the Philippines. The superior character of his administration was not lost upon the Japanese statesman, and on his visit to Tokyo in 1905 and a year later there were genuine demonstrations in his honour. No American is held in higher respect.

Complicated and delicate questions affecting our relations with Japan are bound to recur from time to time, and it is of the first importance that there shall be a man in the White House not only competent to deal with them but having the confidence of the Japanese Government. Indisputably Mr. Taft as President would be eminently qualified to preserve the peace between the two countries and put their relations upon a stable basis. However he may be regarded at home, whatever exceptions may be taken to his views on domestic questions, there can be no doubt that his election would make for tranquillity and security in the Far East.

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT ROWING.

Mr. H. G. White, hon. secretary of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, has received a letter from the Shanghai Rowing Club inviting the Yacht Club to send a rowing team to compete at the Shanghai Club's Autumn regatta. Lieut. Colonel Brooke, R.E., the energetic captain of the local Rowing Club, is doing his utmost to get a strong representative team to send to the north, but arrangements will not be finally settled for some time yet. The Shanghai Regatta is held at a place called Han-li, about forty miles from the city, and will probably take place on the 23rd and 24th October. Hongkong is asked to send a four and an eight oar team, and Canton, Yokohama and Tientsin will also be asked to compete. A prominent local oarsman, when spoken to about the invitation, said he thought it was up to Shanghai to visit Hongkong. A Hongkong team visited Shanghai in the early eighties, Kobe in 1891 and Yokohama in 1892, but none of these Rowing Clubs have paid return visits. He also thought that the secretary of the Shanghai Rowing Club should have written the V.R.C. as well as the Yacht Club, the former Club being the premier sporting association of the Colony, and including among its members some smartcullers.

AMERICAN BASEBALLERS.

TO VISIT HONGKONG.

Mr. J. Lawrence Woods, the manager of the Reach All-American Baseball Club, is now in Hongkong, and will shortly be going back to the States to bring out his famous baseball team. Mr. Woods has made arrangements for this crack team of exponents of America's national game to play matches at Yokohama, Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe and Shanghai. In some of the cities visited cricket matches will also take place.

Arrangements, we understand, have been made with the Hongkong Cricket Club for a local team to meet the baseballers here in a cricket match about December 18th, and possibly arrangements may be made for a match against the Kowloon Cricket Club. In Manila, where a guarantee fund of 5000 Pesos has been obtained, the team will play a series of ten games of baseball.

Altogether, a party of about fifty people travel with the Reach All-Club, but these are not all players, several travelling as tourists. Among the men Mr. Woods is bringing out in "Jimmy" Britt, an ex-boxing lightweight boxer, and doubtless arrangements will be made for some boxing contests at the various places of call. If a match can be arranged in Hongkong, there is little doubt that it will be well patronised, for votaries of the manly art are strong here just now.

LAWN TENNIS.

Misses R. Lapsley and Capt. Todd, (Capt. R. Lapsley) and W. Crawford and A. C. Squit have been selected to represent the Kowloon Bowling Green Club in a friendly tennis match with K. C. C. on the ground of the former at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday.

A SHANGHAI GAME.

One of the best exhibitions of lawn tennis doubles was seen at Shanghai on the 21st inst. when the final for the Lester Cup—a long doubles competition—was played. The finalists were T. Veitch and S. M. Wallace (Standard Life Assurance Co.) and N. B. Ramsey and H. P. Souther (Messrs. Albert and Co.). There was a very large attendance of spectators. The result of the match was that Veitch and Wallace beat Ramsey and Souther—8-6, 6-4, 6-3.

THE LATEST CURE FOR CHOLERA.

The latest cure for cholera comes from Iloilo, in the form of petroleum. It is claimed by the *Nuevo Herald*, published there, that two children and a man, all of whom fell sick with the disease were cured by the interior and exterior application of the said remedy. The story of the *Nuevo Herald* is as follows: In the town of Jaro two children, brother and sister, were attacked with the disease. They were bathed in petroleum and made to drink a quantity of the said with the result that they rallied and were soon out of danger. In the case of the man he drank so much of the oil that he could be detected by his smell for several blocks.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 25th at 12.20 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over the China coast and Formosa, and risen over Japan and the Loochoos. The typhoon which is situated to the West of the Loochoos and North of Melao Sima, has sailed but little progress since yesterday. It appears to be moving slowly towards W.N.W. at present.

The high pressure area covers E. Japan. Bad weather will continue to prevail over the Eastern Sea. Fresh N.W. to S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. N.W. to W. winds, fresh or strong. Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos. Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1. (N.W. to W. winds, moderate or fresh, equally, thunder showers.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

CHINESE CRITICISM OF MR. CLEMENTI'S STATISTICS.

Discussing the Opium Question, Chinese Public Opinion, a paper published in English at Peking, says:—

In Hongkong we have a battalion of champions of the drug and yet curiously enough almost all of them obviously demonstrate that the opposition to its abolition is not because they think it is in any way beneficial to the war, but is based on the loss which will accrue to the Colony's revenues through the loss of so remunerative a trade as that which has been forced upon and fostered among the Chinese by British Governments and traders.

Among the Hongkong champions of Opium, however, Mr. Clementi, juggling with figures, stands out prominent. There is, however, no need to be afraid of his statistics for though we do not question the accuracy of his figures we most distinctly disagree with conclusions which are intended to be drawn therefrom.

Taking Mr. Clementi's figures as being correct, we find that 397,425 pounds or 897,100,000 Taels of opium are consumed each year in China. The loss in preparation is 150 per cent; therefore 303,896,000 Taels of prepared opium are consumed each year. This gives a daily consumption of 831,768 taels prepared opium, which at the average of 100 taels per man gives a total of 4,158,342 daily smokers, confirmed in the habit.

Mr. Clementi is generous. He allows just twice this number, as he does not estimate on the reduced quantity of prepared as against crude opium. He then takes the estimated population of China at 400,000,000 and thus discovers that approximately only two per cent of the population are confirmed opium smokers.

With this we are quite prepared to agree, but it is pertinent to enquire of what this population of 4,000,000 consist. To anyone who knows his China it is not hard to believe that the children under 15 years of age number something like 5 to 1 of the adult population. It is absurd to include any of these in the percentage of a nation's drunkards or opium fiends.

To assume, however, a wide enough margin the children can be reckoned as proportioned as 3 to 1 of the adults and their inclusion in the percentage of the nation being unreasonable. We have only to deal with the remaining adult population of 100,000,000. From this again, under the circumstances prevailing, the females can be practically eliminated as it is a demonstrable fact that the proportion of women smokers is insignificant. The women of China considerably outnumber the men, but in order to compensate for possible female smokers we can consider them as equally proportioned and shall accordingly have to deal only with 50,000,000 adult males. Taking it as a supposition that all smokers are consumers of 100 taels per year this will give us a percentage of 8.317 per cent of the male population over 15 years of age as confirmed opium smokers. It is to be remarked that the 8.317 per cent is absurdly low.

Now it is an obvious fact that the confirmed smokers, like the confirmed drunkards of Western lands, are in a distinct minority. We should be taking a generous margin if we allowed that 5 per cent of the smokers in China could be put into this category. We should find that consumers of 100 taels of opium daily would consume 168,355 Taels daily leaving 682,443 Taels for consumption by more moderate smokers. Suppose for the sake of argument these are averaged at half the amount daily or Taels 0.1 we shall obtain a total of smokers of both classes of some seven and a half millions of opium smokers.

This will leave a proportion of 15 per cent of the male population over 15 years of age. If this argument is carried to a rational conclusion and the proportion of breadwinners and fathers of families only be taken it will be found that the number of persons addicted to the opium habit, who are really only pernicious to such an enquiry, will form an infinitely greater percentage than can be shown by any European country in the case of alcohol.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED SHANGHAI.

The report of the Directors for presentation to the shareholders at the seventh annual general meeting to be held at the Astor House Hotel on Thursday, reads:—

The Directors beg to submit their report and audited statement of accounts, to 30th June, 1908.

On 31st December, 1907, the 8 per cent Debenture issue of Taels 450,000 (part of authorised issue of Taels 500,000) was paid off and replaced by a new issue of Taels 750,000 at 7 per cent all of which has been taken up by the public at par.

The Directors agree that while the revenue from local patronage is considerably larger than in the previous year, the falling off in the number of guests visiting the hotel, which is the source from which the bulk of the income is derived, has been so heavy that in spite of economies in many directions the balance at credit of working account amounts to only \$44,318.18 against \$123,181.91 on 30th June 1907.

The Directors have pursued the same policy as heretofore in writing off large amounts for depreciation and maintenance, the accounts being treated in every respect as in years of prosperity, and although the result of so doing is to show a debit in profit and loss account of \$4,209.08 it is believed that the shareholders will approve of the Board's action in this respect.

A detailed statement of amounts spent on maintenance and repairs under various headings charged to Working Account, and further amounts written off for depreciation since the formation of the Company, is appended.

Directorate.—Mr. J. S. Jameson resigned his seat on 21st December, 1907, which remained vacant until the end of the financial year when Mr. Duncan McNeill was invited to join the Board. His appointment requires the confirmation of the shareholders.

Mr. Leslie J. Cobitt retires by rotation but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Auditors.—Messrs. A. R. Leake and G. H. Thomson retire, but are willing to continue in Office, if re-elected.

"THE TOXICITY OF TOBACCO SMOKE."

The "Lancet" returns to the "toxicity of tobacco smoke." The smoke, it says, contains quite a proportion of the poisonous gas carbon monoxide. The symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning resemble in a noteworthy manner the symptoms of tobacco smoke poisoning—a tendency to dizziness and shortness of breath on exertion, and heart disturbance, while the senses of judgement and of movement are frequently impaired. In some respects, the "Lancet" goes on to point out, the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning resemble those produced by an immoderate or chronic indulgence in alcohol. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the association of smoke and drink is a poisonous one, both conspiring to bring about similar toxic effects.

A DISPUTED INSURANCE CLAIM.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai, on the 21st inst., before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Judge, the case in which Tung Sheng-yuen, a Canton firm, sued the Royal Insurance Co., was concluded. The full text of the judgment is as follows:—

Chinese named Sun Sang-lin, doing business in Canton under the firm name of Tung Sheng-yuen, shipped native medicines to the Fu-Cheng Hong in Shanghai for sale with instructions to insure against fire. The medicines were stored in the Chun-chang godown in the French Settlement, and insured for Tls. 15,000, with the Defendant Co. The godown was burnt on the night of August 31, 1907, under circumstances that gave rise to grave suspicion. The Defendant Co. declined to pay the claim. Hence this action.

In their defence the defendants say that the plaintiff or someone on his behalf is a party or privy to a conspiracy to defraud the defendants and certain other Insurance Companies which issued policies in various names upon merchandise said to be stored in the said godown; and in their further and better particulars of the nature of the conspiracy alleged, the defendants say that the object of the conspiracy was for the same person or persons under various names to insure the same goods with various companies, to represent goods of various quality to be goods of superior quality, to procure the destruction by fire of the said premises and of the goods therein and to claim against all the companies the full amount regardless of the actual loss sustained and they say that the parties to the alleged conspiracy are all Chinese insured under twenty-five different policies in various Insurance Companies set out for a total sum of Tls. 102,300.

I ought to mention that an exhaustive criminal inquiry in regard to the cause of this fire was held by the French Mixed Court, Monsieur Felt, French Vice Consul, sitting as Assessor. This inquiry lasted eight months; and the trial of the present case has been several times postponed in consequence. That Court gave its judgment on May 21st, 1908, finding no proof of incendiarism, but blaming the godown-keeper, Li Hong-ping, for carelessness, blaming and finding the godown owner Chen Chen three hundred Taels, and finding two of the insured Tls. 500 each for fraud in over-insuring their goods. A copy of this judgment was put in by counsel.

Many grave reasons for suspicion were proved by the defendants; the small size of the godown and the rubbishy nature of the contents stored; the large total value insured; the over-insured sham opium and dummy drugs; the disappearance of the godown-keeper, Li Hong-ping, the nominee of the Fu-Cheng Hong, and man who signed the Godown receipts; but these circumstances, although suspicious would not support the allegation of fraud, and it was not until I came to examine minutely the items of the plaintiff's claim that I was given cause. That claim is in respect of sixteen different kinds of drugs valued at Tls. 15,864. Of these four items only account for Tls. 12,600. These items are—

- (1) 2,000 catties Cinnamon (Shang Chih-kien) at Tls. 3 a catty.
- (2) 540 catties superior Cinnamon (Shang Xue-kuei) at Tls. 6 a catty.
- (3) 180 catties white superior Cardamoms (Pai Kou-kou) at Tls. 12 a catty.
- (4) 500 catties P. M. Customs Appraisers, an entirely trustworthy value, valued (1) and (2) at from Tls. 0.40 to Tls. 1.50 per catty; (3) at Tls. 3.50 per catty; and (4) at Tls. 4.5 per catty—all from samples of goods found in the godown after the fire. The plaintiff's prices and Mr. Erskine's appraisement were so irreconcilable as to point to a mistake especially in regard to (4) so-called Laka wood which besides, seemed to me a mis-translation of the Chinese character for Laka wood, to give judgment until this confusion had been cleared up and I called upon the parties under Rule 158 to give further evidence in regard to the values of these four drugs, suggesting that the plaintiff should bring into Court specimens of drugs of the same quality as those he claimed to have lost so that we should be in a position to talk of things and not of names merely.

The result showed that, in regard to (4), the plaintiff was depositing and arguing about two entirely different drugs, the plaintiff having claimed for Chen Hsing (Ginseng wood) and Mr. Erskine had valued Chiang Hsing (Laka wood) the former being worth Tls. 2 a catty, the latter Tls. 4 a catty, that is a hundred catties.

The very pertinent question then arose which was the drug lost in the fire, Garroo wood worth Tls. 24? Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. were instructed two days after the fire to make a survey of the contents of the godown; and their employee, Mr. Cobb, said that he took samples of all the medicines there. His book forty odd different samples of drugs, all of inferior quality; no Garroo wood was found, but Laka wood was found. It was shown in evidence that the drugs were stored on the ground floor and that the fire broke out near the roof. Why should other drugs be found, and not a vestige of 600 catties of heavy wooden chests packed in boxes? Again if this shipment be followed from Hongkong we find that these goods were described on the invoice as being "China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. Bill Lading at Laka wood" and endorsed in Chinese characters as that they passed through the Customs at Shanghai as Laka wood, paying duty at the rate of Tls. 0.125 a picul in place of Tls. 10 a picul, the rate on Garroo wood; that the Customs issued a re-exportation pass for these goods as Laka wood, the pass being so endorsed in Chinese characters, and that the Shanghai shipping agent which cleared goods for the Fu-Cheng Hong carried them in their boats as Chiang Hsing, that is Laka wood. Plaintiffs' counsel suggested that Garroo wood was falsely declared at the Customs as Laka wood in order to evade duty, but Mr. Erskine said one could not possibly pass as one because they differed widely in appearance and in mode of packing. Mr. Erskine added the he had never known so large a quantity as 600 catties of Garroo wood imported in one shipment. These goods which were received into their boats as Chiang Hsing, before the fire, I came to have been Laka wood and not Garroo wood as claimed.

In regard to (1) and (2), specimens produced in Chambers as corresponding to the goods lost were of unusually good quality. They were described as graded goods; but it was proved that Cinnamon does not come up to Shanghai sorted, but is graded here. Even then Mr. Erskine valued (1) at about Tls. 1.50 per catty against plaintiffs Tls. 3, and (2) at about Tls. 3 per catty against plaintiffs Tls. 6. In regard to (3) Mr. Erskine valued the sample produced at about Tls. 4 per catty against plaintiffs' produced Mr. Erskine said they were of a quality greatly superior to that of any samples he had seen from the godown, making every allowance for fire, water and time; and, further, that the quantities of these four items imported by this one small trade here a high proportion to the whole import into Shanghai for any one year of goods of the superior quality claimed.

Now "circumstances of mere suspicion will not warrant the conclusion of fraud. The proof must be such as to create belief and not merely suspicion. If the case made out is consistent with fair dealing and honesty a charge of fraud fails. It is not, however, necessary to establish fraud that direct affirmative or positive proof of fraud be given. Circumstantial evidence is not only sufficient, but in many cases it is the only proof that can be adduced. Fraud may be inferred from the facts that are established." (Kor on Fraud and Misfeasance, 3rd Ed., pp. 410 and 417.) In this case I am driven to the conclusion that a deliberate fraud on the Insurance Co., has been attempted, and that not one of these four species of goods cost in Canton anything like the prices at which they were involved in the letters put in as received from the plaintiff by the Fu-Cheng Hong. Making every allowance for the effects of the fire, the goods delivered from the fire did not in these 4 important instances approach in quality the sample produced by the plaintiff, as goods of the same quality as those he had lost. If the plaintiff deliberately introduced into his claim one article which he never possessed or places upon any one that he did possess a fraudulent and false value, he is not in point of law entitled to recover" (Banyon 5th Ed., page 120), I, therefore, find fraud and conspiracy between the plaintiff, the Fu-Cheng Hong, and Li Hong-ping who signed the godown receipt for Garroo wood and give judgment for the defendants with costs.

I must add that the Insurance Co. is very badly served by its Chinese staff. Any business man Chinese or English honestly and carefully going through these documents as they were put in must have discovered then and there the misunderstanding in regard to Garroo wood. That our Insurance companies should be badly served on the native side is much to be regretted because they have elsewhere some of the best men to be had. The very highest character for straightforward and intelligent dealing; such mistakes must damage their credit for intelligence if not for honesty. If the defendants' lawyers had been properly instructed and assisted on the Chinese side, this case might have been heard and determined in a day or two. The link between the English-speaking manager of an Insurance Company and the Chinese-speaking insured seems to be weak and to need strengthening.

Mr. Jones drew attention to the costs of the commission to Canton. His Lordship said he had previously said that the defendants would have to pay the whole of these costs and he was still of the same opinion.

THE PACIFIC SHIPPING TRADE.

REPORT FROM A JAPANESE CONSUL.

In a report dated the 12th inst. on the railway freight question in America, Mr. Matsumura, Japanese Consul at Chicago, states that the railway companies in America having agreed to the regulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to charge freight on goods exported to the Orient at the same rate as on domestic goods, excepting raw cotton, the majority of cargo destined for the Far East will naturally go via Suez. The railway companies regard the change as unavoidable and they are prepared to sacrifice the profits from the steamship services to the Orient conducted by them. This was the origin of the recent report that the railway companies had decided to abandon their steamship services on the Pacific. But the report does not represent the real intention of the railway companies. The notice given by the railway companies that they will adopt new rates of freight on and after November 1st, has necessitated the readjustment of the traffic business of the companies before that date. They have no intention whatever of abandoning the Oriental trade. The new rates of freight have not yet been published, and it will be some time yet before publication takes place.

The Union of Manufacturers in Chicago, fearing that the adoption of the new rates of freight from November 1st will greatly affect the trade with the Orient, has expressed itself in opposition to the proposal. In reply the railway companies throw the responsibility for the alteration on the Inter-State Commerce Commission and admit that the result of their steamship services on the Pacific. But the report does not represent the real intention of the railway companies. The notice given by the railway companies that they will adopt new rates of freight on and after November 1st, has necessitated the readjustment of the traffic business of the companies before that date. They have no intention whatever of abandoning the Oriental trade. The new rates of freight have not yet been published, and it will be some time yet before publication takes place.

A KOREAN GAOL STORY.

A curious incident has occurred in Seoul, the Japanese Chronicle says.—Mr. Yang Ki-Tak, the principal witness in the Boshell case, was arrested some time ago on a charge of malversation in connection with the Korean National Debt Redemption Fund, and has since been detained in prison. Mr. Yang is also the Assistant Editor of the "Dai Nippon Mail" and Mr. Marham, the Editor and Proprietor of that journal, succeeded recently in getting an interview with him. According to the letter from a Seoul correspondent which appeared in our columns on Wednesday, Mr. Marham was shocked to find the change which had taken place in Mr. Yang, who is merely a prisoner under remand and has not been convicted. Yet it is stated that Mr. Yang and nineteen other men were in this terrible hot weather confined together day and night in a room fourteen feet by twelve. Mr. Yang was naturally suffering severely from such treatment. The British Consul-General was informed of the matter, and as the Consul-General is interested from the fact that Mr. Yang was lured out of a house in the occupation of a British subject and then arrested, he made a protest to the Resident-General, and, according to the *Asahi*, even telegraphed to Prince Ito. However that may be, orders were given by the Resident-General to send Mr. Yang to the hospital to be examined. By some means or other the dispatch is rather vague on this point. Mr. Yang was apparently allowed to go to the hospital unaccompanied by a police escort, and he naturally proceeded to return to the house from which he had been lured. Mr. Marham, the registered owner of the house, refuses to surrender him to the Japanese authorities, and the British Consul-General declines to order him to be surrendered, pending the result of the examination. Consequently the Consul-General is being most bitterly attacked by the Press agency which supplies the Japanese papers with news about Korea. In view of the manner of Mr. Yang's arrest, we cannot well see how the British authorities can order this unfortunate man to be surrendered to the Japanese authorities without virtually abandoning the rights conferred by extrajurisdictionality in Korea.

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Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE TRADE OF SWATOW.

Mr. A. H. Harris, the acting Commissioner of Customs at Swatow, in his report on the trade report for 1907, says:—

The chief causes which have contributed to exercise a material and unhappily depressing influence on the trade of the port are: (a) a local rising in the adjoining district, only some 40 miles away; (b) the serious failure of the spring rice crops; (c) the great advance in the rate of coast shipping; (d) the forced clearance of old stocks of sugar at ruinous rates. Despite, therefore, an advance in the net revenue collection of the port, the results of the year's trade are most discouraging, and the general complaint, that the year under review has been more disastrous than the port has experienced over a long period of time, appears to be only too well grounded in fact. In addition also to small or no profits, local expenses—wages, foodstuffs, rent—have been on the increase. I am informed by competent authorities that an advance of at least 50 per cent has taken place in the last few years. The rebellion of the Japosing district and in particular at the coast port of Ungkung, broke out in May. Rumour quickly gave to the appearance of a serious rising, to which colour was lent by the fact that the town was captured and held by the insurgents. The Taotai and the local Brigadier were, however, equal to the situation, and before troops from Canton, promptly despatched by the Viceroy, reached the spot, any fear of a forward movement, embracing Swatow, had been dissipated. It was found that there was nothing behind the outbreak; there was a lack of organisation and an absence of modern weapons fatal to any serious movement. Some informing correspondence and insignia betraying outside or foreign influence were found; but the rising, if part of a general scheme, had been premature. The disturbances at Pakhoi and neighbourhood, combined with our local equipment and seemed to indicate common origin. The Chaochow Taotai conducted precautionary measures in persons and it is a pleasure to place on record that this work was, by common report, performed with a considerable measure of restraint and regard for the lives and properties of the misled villagers. Taotai Shen, whose abilities marked him out for higher posts, was appointed Acting Provincial Treasurer, but succumbed to a disease no doubt hastened by the fatigues and hardships of his summer campaign, extending over three months.

While this disturbance lasted, trade was at a standstill, emigrant remittances and all shipments to the interior ceased, loans were called in and money was freely remitted to Hongkong. This movement rapidly sent up the rate of remittances, whereupon money was hoarded with much fear and trembling. The daily rate of interest fell below 4 per cent. per annum, while the rate on Hongkong notes fell in October to touched 8 per cent. premium. Swatow had generally enjoyed an exchange on Hongkong in the neighbourhood of par, and the high rate ruling throughout most of the year, combined with violent fluctuations in the local money market, were a serious handicap to traders. At the close of the year par was quoted but at the end of January exchange stood at 13 per cent. premium.

A factor not without importance when seeking an explanation of local rising, is the price of rice and the severity of taxation. Rice, nature is akin the world over; dear bread renders the Western operative, and cheap rice is essential to the tranquillity and content of the Chinese. In this neighbourhood the early draught caused many fields to lie uncultivated and the late rains damaged growing paddy. The Yangtze granary was closed and rice rapidly approached famine prices. When ordinary rose from \$4.75 per 100 catties to \$5.40 in April, in which Bangkok ordinary was quoted at \$4.70 per net picul. In May Saigon arrivals somewhat eased the situation, this rice being quoted at \$3.78 to \$4.75 per picul. Some profits were made, but Swatow rice is not liked by the people. At the end of the year Wuhan grain was quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.75 and local rice at about \$5. As to taxation, like commutation ceased, the tax itself began to be levied and was thus brought home to the people. Results have been poor and fall short of expectations. The tax of Tls. 50,000 per annum had been advanced to Tls. 150,000. The guilds had not agreed to the larger quota, and were behindhand in contributions; but the tax itself, I hear, has yielded about Tls. 100,000, from which collection expenses, placed at Tls. 30,000, have to be deducted. New arrangements are contemplated.

The sudden fall in the foreign exchange in the autumn was most disconcerting, and again emphasises the gambling nature of business with gold standard countries. A fixed rate is doubtless difficult and costly to arrange for, as with the hope for introduction of a standard coin, present banking interests are against it. The advantages of such a measure, however, have been found to be so great in India, that China must, in self-defence, follow suit, to the small profit of the nation at large. Concurrently with the above trouble, the money market was disturbed by non-payment due on account of rice purchases in Saigon and Bangkok, and also by the presence in large quantities of inferior dollars imported from Manchuria. These dollars, mostly the Kirin variety, were refused by the Customs bankers and rejected at Hongkong. An attempt or the appearance of an attempt, was made to force them on the local market at par and to raise Mexicans, Kwangtung, yen, and other good quality dollars, hitherto the standard coin in the port to a premium. The movement has failed and there is every appearance at the time of writing that normal conditions will again prevail, though coast rates will not readily return to their old level. These coins still circulate at a discount in the town and immediate neighbourhood, but the interior rejects them, and their local purchasing power is less than that of the Mexican and similar good coins. The anomaly of a Government bank refusing to receive Government-minted coins evoked much comment; but Swatow has benefited by the action.

Regarding sugar, the year has been, as usual, a most unsatisfactory one, and a picul of bean cake cost as much as the produce it stimulates. The importation figures are of interest. Imports had been encouraged by the practice of mixing foreign sugar with the native article, to improve colour and price. Early in the year the guild vigorously represented this practice, hoping to force up-country refiners to produce a cleaner article. Such a heroic measure put into practice without due discretion and consideration proved disastrous—prices fell sharply and business ceased. Imports of course fell off, but the future with the foreign refinery. Dealers holding large stocks were forced to part with them towards the end of the year at ruinous prices—\$4.50 to \$5.20 per picul—and large quantities were bought chiefly for the Yangtze markets, where Swatow sugar is still preferred. Low prices and a slight advance in those of foreign sugar stimulated sales, and with the opening of 1908 a slight recovery in sympathy with the import market set in, the native sugar selling at \$7.50 to \$8 per picul. What is the lowest cost price at which the Swatow sugar can be sold and pay expenses does not seem to be accurately known; of profit, there now is little or none. Its only market is the Yangtze, the North seeming to have acquired the taste for the foreign article. Nothing has yet come of any official action relative to this erstwhile great industry. The Formosan trade is not doing well, as the following values testify, owing to the disturbance caused by the introduction of the gold standard in 1904, by tariff barriers, and by competition with Japanese commodities.

	Imports from Formosa.	Exports to Formosa.
1905	Hk. Tls. 553,052	Hk. Tls. 132,018
1906	" 554,132	" 119,061
1907	" 431,162	" 91,550

I am told that the Formosa Government is endeavoring to encourage the South China trade.

JAPAN AND MR. WU TING FANG.

The *New York Herald* claims to have sent a member of its staff to wait upon the Chinese Representative in Washington, Mr. Wu Ting-fang, and to have elicited from his Excellency frank approval of the alliance scheme. Mr. Wu, according to the *Herald*, is not undertaking to say officially what the attitude of his Government would be towards such an alliance, but speaking as an individual, he strongly welcomed the article in the *New York Herald*. China, he said, was undoubtedly falling into a perilous position owing to Japan's aggressions, and her interest in restraining these aggressions was on all fours with America's interest in the Far East. Therefore an alliance between the two Powers seemed to be the most potent manner of solving the problem. "Did Mr. Wu make those assertions? the *Japan Mail* asks. If he did, he has been guilty of perhaps the gravest indiscretion ever perpetrated by a duly recognised diplomatist. Knowing him to be an official of prudence, tact and experience, our inclination is to treat the whole matter as a pure canard. But on the statements of such a journal as the *New York Herald* we dismissed lightly. It is a grave situation. Unless Mr. Wu explicitly denies that he ever made use of such language the Chinese Government will have to recall him promptly or his colleagues in Tokyo to him. What illimitable potentialities for mischief a leading newspaper possesses!

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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

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Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. 1

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

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THE DIVIDEND of 8 Per Cent. per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1908, declared at Monday's Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 25th August, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya. By Order of the Board of Directors, THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. 1215

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FORTY CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1908 will be Payable on the 31st August, 1908, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on Application at the Co.'s Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th to the 31st of August, 1908, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. 1221

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provisional Certificate No. 43/1002 dated Hongkong 28th November, 1907, for Six Shares of this Bank numbered 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, and 843, has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th August, 1908, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/1002 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 30th July 1908. 1135

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. N/5 1,000 dated Shanghai 16th July, 1896 for Two Shares of this Bank numbered 64,594 to 64,595 inclusive, registered at the Shanghai Branch in the name of GEORGE HANFORD, has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th August, 1908, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. N/5 1,000 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong 30th July, 1908. 1136

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1908 125

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SECRETARY, A. R. WATSON & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

TO LET.

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to—

SCHULDT & CO. Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET.

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1018

TO LET.

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Taumai, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

TO LET.

TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.E.C. Tennis Court. From 1st September a/c. The Property is also FOR SALE.

For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROETER, Care of GABRIEL, HORNER & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1164

TO LET

TO LET.

COAL YARD. From 1st September, 1908. A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot, No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East, facing the Sea, suitable for Storing Coal, now in possession of Messrs. CHIT CHONG & Co. Coal Merchants.

Apply to—

N. MODY & CO., 54, 56, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1215

TO LET.

TO LET, FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.

AT SHAMSHEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 1110

TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 71 and 75, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—

SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. 120

TO LET.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising six large Rooms and Outbuildings, suitable for business or as a Dwelling, lately occupied by FRED. BORNHANN.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 96

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.)

Apply to—

THE COMPASS ROBE DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. 823

TO LET.

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS. Cheap rental for monthly tenancy.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 785

TO LET.

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CHINESE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 23 Rooms.

2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kellet. Furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3, DUDDELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VEOUX VILLAS (PEAK).

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. 69

TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nai Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RIPLEY TERRACE, No. 14, DES VEOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARNELL, British str., 2,433, Winam, 24th August—Whampoa 23rd August, Ballast—Bradley & Co.
 FORBES DALE, British str., 2,333, Noell, 24th August—Samara 10th August, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
 HANOT, French str., 742, Pannier, 25th August—Hainan and Hainan 24th August, General—A. B. Mart.
 KUKIANG, British str., 25th August—Canton.
 LAUSCH, German str., 2,056, Sparling, 25th August—Meji 17th August, Coal—Jensen & Co.
 LOOKSUN, German str., 1,030, W. Taubert, 25th August—Bangkok 17th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 DOONGSANG, British str., 1,092, S. J. Payne, 24th August—Manila via Amoy 23rd August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NORD, British str., 1,145, F. J. Pynn, 25th August—London 18th July and Singapore 20th August, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 PRINCE REGENT LUTPODD, German str., 6,238, O. Fahnke, 25th August—Yokohama Aug. 15th & Shanghai 22nd, General—Melchers & Co.
 SAMSEN, German str., 998, F. Schmitt, 24th August—Swatow 23rd August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAKASAKI MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, A. Moore, 24th August—Bombay 18th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 25th August.
 Aphrodite, British str., for Ocean Island.
 Bransford, British str., for Swatow.
 Agave, British str., for Keelung & Tacoma.
 Lord, British str., for Singapore.
 P. E. Luitpold, German str., for Europe, & Suez.
 Silesia, German str., for Singapore.
 Takasaki Maru, Japanese str., for Meji.

DEPARTURES.

25th August.
 FOCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
 HELEN, German str., for Hainan.
 INDRANI, British str., for Amoy.
 KUSSANG, British str., for Singapore.
 SCORNI, Russian str., for Singapore.
 Tian, British str., for Manila.
 TIANJIAF, Dutch str., for Hongkong.
 TRIUMPH, German str., for K. C. Wan.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Loongong reports: Moderate S.W. and W. S.W. winds, moderate sea, throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

August 25th.
 ARDEN, British str., for Hongkong.
 KOWLOON DOCKS—Soregong, Laitang, H.M.S. Whiting, Juteopalia, H.M.S. Robin, U.S.S. Albatross, Japan, Kaifeng.
 COMMERCE DOCKS—Pachon, Igo Maru.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
 Call at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL to PREMAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship.
 "SILESIA."
 Capt. Radonich, will be despatched as above on about the 24th August, at Noon.
 This steamer has special accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
 For information as to Passage and Freight apply to
 SANDER, WIEBER & Co., Agents, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.

THE Steamship
 "JAPAN."
 Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon.
 This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to
 DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
 "DELHI."
 Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying P. & O. S. N. Co. mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay & Co. on SATURDAY, the 6th September, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo to the above port in connection with the Company's "Mongolia," 10,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France en Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on the 17th October, 1908.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to
 F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "Kw" together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELHI	Brit. str.	1	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th Sept., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	1	G. C. Candy, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 29th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	STYLA	Brit. str.	1	D. C. Grigor, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
LONDON, HAVRE & ANTWERP	GLENROY	Brit. str.	1	T. Darke	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 30th inst.
DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	SPESIA	Ger. str.	1	Kotke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	About Middle of Sept.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	1	Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 20th September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	1	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 4th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	1	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th October.
MARSEILLES &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	YARBA	Fr. str.	1	Sellier	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	1	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	CATHAY	Jap. str.	1	S. Ishikawa	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th September.
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	1	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th September.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	P. B. LUTPOLD	Ger. str.	1	O. Fahnke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 11th September.
TRIESTE &c. via SINGAPORE &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	1	Radonich	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	INDRAMATO	Am. str.	1	SANDER, WIEBER & Co.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 25th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Am. str.	1	W. H. Walker	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	On 18th September.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	LENNOX	Brit. str.	2	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Sept., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	1	G. S. Lapraik	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th Sept., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	1	G. S. Elzy	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Jap. str.	1	T. Sekino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATI MARU	Jap. str.	1	J. Minssen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct., at Noon.
VLADIVOSTOCK	LIUTVANA	Rus. str.	1	C. Lindbergh	MELCHERS & Co.	On 3rd Sept.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	TRANSQUER	Brit. str.	1	H. Frater	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Sept.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	TSINAN	Jap. str.	1	T. Harrison	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA	Jap. str.	1	A. Mocker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept., P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Pander	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
MOJI & KOBE	TAKASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Y. McClymont-Liddell	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-day.
JAPAN	TIJANAS	Dut. str.	1	G. Hooker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Sept.
CHINGWANGTAO, JAPAN, AMERICA, &c.	OUSSANT	Frn. str.	1	T. Stehr	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	1	Kennie	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUBICHOV	Brit. str.	1	Fraser	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	KOWLOON	Ger. str.	1	Giard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
YINGCHOW	NANCHANG	Jap. str.	1	E. Malchow	MELCHERS & Co.	About 28th inst.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Frn. str.	1	K. A. Wall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Ger. str.	1	Hesse	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Jap. str.	1	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	J. G. Olfert	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	T. H. Hilde, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 10th September.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	Belaffer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 8th Sept., at Noon.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	H. G. Walker	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	I. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	Roach	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 2 P.M.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	R. Almond	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 2 P.M.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	T. Meyrick	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Sept., at 4 P.M.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	F. Semblil	MELCHERS & Co.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	J. Hands	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 3 P.M.
YINGCHOW	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1	P. J. van Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 18th Sept., at 3 P.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUTPODD"	Wedday, 28th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"	About Wedday, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 10th Sept., at 5 P.M.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of September.

For further Particulars, apply to
 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
 MELOHERS & CO.,
 GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
 Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.			
THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 72 days Across the Pacific by the "EMPERESS LINE" Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.			
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER.			
21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.			
PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	...	SATURDAY, 5th Sept.	26th Sept.
"LENNOX" 3,700	...	FRIDAY, 11th Sept.	10th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	...	SATURDAY, 26th Sept.	17th Oct.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,168	...	SATURDAY, 3rd Oct.	27th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	...	SATURDAY, 17th Oct.	7th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	...	SATURDAY, 7th Nov.	28th Nov.

* S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
 * "EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 12 Noon.
 * S.S. "MONTEAGLE", "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.
 THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamship, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10.
 and 1st Class Railways "240," "242."
 First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Government.
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.
 FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS"	On 31st Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"RE"	On 1st Sept., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"VILLE DE LA CIOTAT"	On 14th Sept., 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES &c.	"AUSTRALIEN"	On 18th Sept., 1 P.M.

Transhipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay, and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from 227 lbs. up to 271 lbs. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
 P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 19th August, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY LINE.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.
 For further information apply to—
 DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.
 FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
 "FLINTSHIRE."
 Capt. G. C. Candy, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1908.
 Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to—
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 19th August, 1908.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FOR LONDON, HAVRE AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
 "GLENROY."
 Captain T. Darke, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 30th August.
 For Freight apply to—
 McGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents, Hongkong, 13th August, 1908.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.


Albatross, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 10 guns, 3000 h.p., Comdr. C. T. Fuller, Weihaiwei.
 Astrea, 2nd class cruiser, 4360 tons, 10 guns, 7000 h.p., Captain F. E. C. Ryan, Colombo to re-commission.
 Bedford, British cruiser, Capt. S. E. Erskine, R.N., Weihaiwei.
 Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. R. O. D. Bridgeman, Weihaiwei.
 Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Noble, Yangtze.
 Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L. Majors, Hongkong.
 Cleo, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D. S. Ralke, Hongkong.
 Fams, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 5700 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Gresson, Weihaiwei.
 Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4360 tons, 10 guns, 7000 h.p., Capt. Roland Nugent, Shanghai.
 Hardy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 255 tons, 6 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Darwall, Weihaiwei.
 Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Dickens, Weihaiwei.
 Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. A. Freeman, Weihaiwei.
 Kent, armoured, 3600 tons, 14 guns, 20000 h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Marescaux, Weihaiwei.
 King Alfred, British cruiser, Flag ship of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander in Chief, 14,100 tons, Capt. L. Clinton Baker, Weihaiwei.
 Kinshira, river gunboat, 616 tons, Lieut. Comdr. Sidney H. Penryon, Yangtze.
 Merlin, surveying ship, 1000 tons, 6 guns, 1400 h.p., Comdr. F. H. Walter, Jussieu.
 Monmouth, cruiser, 9900 tons, Capt. G. W. Smith, Weihaiwei.
 Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Walcott, West River.
 Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Roy, E.N., Yangtze.
 Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6300 h.p., Paid off.
 Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. White, Hongkong.
 Sandpiper, river gunboat, 35 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Tjockall, West River.
 Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze.
 Taka, torpedo-boat destroyer, 300 tons, 6 guns, Hongkong.
 Tamar, despatch ship, 4600 tons, 6 guns, Bear Admiral Stokes, Hongkong.
 Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Godfrey, Yangtze.
 Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atlay, en route Weihaiwei.
 Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Stevenson, Weihaiwei.
 Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. F. Douglas, Port Swettenham.
 Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. Kiddle, Hongkong.
 Widgong, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. John F. Knox, Yangtze.
 Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. R. V. Cottrell, Dormer, Yangtze.
 Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Livingstone, Yangtze.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1908.

Copies may be obtained at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office, or from Booksellers throughout the Far East.
 Hongkong, 15th February, 1908.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SYRIA	About 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SEANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE	About 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SEANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 3rd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Noon, 5th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TSINAN"	On 28th Aug. at Noon.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KUKIANG"	On 28th Aug. at Noon.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 28th Aug. 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 2nd Sept. 4 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 28th Aug. 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 29th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, JOSEFOW, CAIRNS, OWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY with Transit for TASMANIA	"CHANGSHA"	On 2nd Sept. 4 P.M.
NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH		

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom-
modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining
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and all North and South American Ports.
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Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. BRASILIA ... 27th August	FOR MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SLAVONIA ... 11th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SILEZIA ... 10th September	FOR DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. SPEZIA ... About Mid. of Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SAMBIA ... 18th September	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. AMBRIA ... 20th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SUEVIA ... 25th September	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. BRASILIA ... 4th Oct.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 10th October	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SILEZIA ... 18th Oct.
S.S. BELGAVIA ... 17th October	

COAST SERVICE

TEINGTAU, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOK	"KOWLOON" ... On 28th Aug.
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Further Particulars apply to—
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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, "CHOSHUN MARU"	Capt. T. SUGURA	FRIDAY, 28th Aug., at 10 A.M.
AMOY & FOCHOW		
TAMSHUI via SWATOW, "DALIN MARU"	Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 30th Aug., at 2 P.M.
AMOY		
ANPING via SWATOW, "SHOSHU MARU"	Capt. INOUE	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.
AMOY		

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to
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Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. T. ABIMA, Manager.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, "CHEONGSHING"		Saturday, 29th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO		
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Monday, 31st Aug. Noon.
MANILA	"YUNTSANG"	Friday, 4th Sept. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Sept. Noon.
MOJI		
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 13th Sept. 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday, 18th Sept. 3 P.M.

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These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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HONGKONG-NEW YORK
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AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS
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(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" ... On 19th September, 1908.

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 29th Aug. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

= QUESSANT ... 5th Sept.	= CRYLAN ... 28th Nov.
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Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	"SANUKI MARU" Capt. K. Homma, Tons 6112	WEDNESDAY 2nd Sept. at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH. via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"AWA MARU" Capt. A. Kishi, Tons 6309	WEDNESDAY 16th Sept. at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"IYO MARU" Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6320	TUESDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 P.M.
MOJI and KOBE	"KAGA MARU" Capt. G. S. Ispiraki, Tons 6301	TUESDAY, 15th Sept. at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YAWATA MARU" Capt. "S. Sekine, Tons 3817	FRIDAY, 4th Sept. at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 5559	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TAKASAKI MARU" Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 4746	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 5559	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
	"MOYOI MARU" Capt. J. Hamda, Tons 3773	FRIDAY, 4th September.
	"KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. M. Fraser, Tons 6126	FRIDAY, 4th Sept., p.m.

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Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

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GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO	"ARCONIA"	On 28th August.
VLADIVOSTOK	"LITUANIA"	On 3rd September.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	Middle of Sept.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 15th September.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA	First half of Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.

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Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
APHRODITE, British str., 2,325, J. H. Smith, 31st July—Maroon 21st July, Coal— Doddwell & Co.				
BRASILIA, German str., 4,231, Schwinghammer, 24th August—Singapore 18th August, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.				
CARL DIECKHOFF, German str., 774, T. Keyser, 22nd Aug.—Haiphong Aug. 18th and Hoihow 21st, General—Jensen & Co.				
CHATHAM, British str., 2,816, A. J. Duff, 5th August—Callao 24th June—Chinasee, August—German str., 1,021, Boecking, 18th August—Bangkok 12th August; Rice— Butterfield & Swire.				
CROSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,204, Suruga 23rd August—Shanghai August 18th and Swatow 23rd, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.				
CLAYBURN, British str., 2,516, W. H. Sedon, 17th August—From Cardiff, Coal— Doddwell & Co.				
COCHRAN, British str., 4,597, John Wiseman, 25th May—Moji 20th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.				
DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,057, E. Rohwald, 18th August—Bangkok 9th August, Coal— Butterfield & Swire.				
FOOSHING, British str., 1,235, E. Woolley, 17th August—Wuhu and Chinkiang 11th Aug.— Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Andersen, 8th August—Saigon 4th Aug., Rice— Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.				
GILBERT, French str., 350, Donannon, 24th August—K. C. Wan and Macao 24th Aug.— General—Petroleum Asiatic Co.				
HAICHING, British str., 1,2 6, W. C. Passmore, 12th Aug.—Fochow Aug. 9th, Amoy 10th, Swatow 11th, General—Douglas, Laiprak & Co.				
HAUBER, Norwegian str., 1,065, G. Solberg, 2nd August—Saigon 28th July, General— Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.				
HINSHAW, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 15th August—Hongkong 13th August, Coal— Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
HONGKONG, British str., 2,565, B. S. Bainbridge, 23rd August—Singapore 18th August, General—Chinese.				
HUPH, British str., 1,205, G. J. Spink, 24th August—Haiphong August 20th, Pakhol and Hoihow 23rd, Rice and General— Butterfield & Swire.				
LYFEAN, British str., 2,853, Marshall, 30th July—New Castle 11th July, Coal— Arnhold, Karberg & Co.				
IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,913, S. Ishikawa, 23rd Aug.—Japan & Shanghai 26th Aug., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.				
JATAM, British str., 3,806, J. G. Olufant, 23rd August—Calcutta via Straits Aug. 8th and Singapore 18th, General—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.				
KALFONG, British str., 887, Mathias, 22nd Aug. —Cebu and Iloilo 18th August, General— Butterfield & Swire.				
KATHARINE PARK, British str., 3,075, W. H. Camp, 8th July—Callao via Yokohama and Kobe 12th May, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.				
KUKIANG, British str., 1,228, H. A. Wavell, 22nd August—Shanghai August 15th and Swatow 21st, General—Butterfield & Swire.				
KOREA, American str., 5,651, Andrew Dixon, 19th August—San Francisco 23rd July and Shanghai 18th August, Mails and General— Pacific Mail Steamship Co.				
KOWLOON, German str., 1,720, A. Enigk, 22nd August—Macao and Swatow 21st Aug.— Boas—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.				
KUICHOW, British str., 1,787, G. Hooker, 23rd August—Chefoo 17th August, General— Butterfield & Swire.				
KUEROO, British str., 4,006, T. S. Cowley, 17th August—Tacoma via Ports 2nd July, General—Doddwell & Co.				
LATHAM, British str., 2,224, E. J. Todd, 20th July—Calcutta July 5th, and Singapore 15th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
LENNOX, British str., 2,574, P. McNair, 24th August—Vancouver 27th July and Shang- hai 20th August, General—C. P. E. Co.				
MACDOUGALL, British str., 1,223, C. H. Birch, 17th August—London and Singapore 11th August, General—Doddwell & Co.				
MANDAL, Norwegian str., 1,193, Gabrielsen, 31st July—Bornoe 25th July, Coal—Wallam & Co.				
MANILA, German str., 1,108, J. Minsson, 21st August—Sydney 30th July, General— Molers & Co.				
MATHILDA, German str., 1,842, Dibber, 12th August—Moji 7th August, Coal—Jensen & Co.				
METEO, Chinese str., 1,338, Friant, 2nd Aug.— Shanghai 18th Aug., General—Chinese.				
ONSANG, British str., 1,737, F. Wheeler, 14th August—Moji 8th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
PAKAT, German str., 1,018, J. Wessel, 18th August—Swatow 17th August, General— Butterfield & Swire.				
PAKING, British str., 2,895, Taylor, 24th Aug.— Shanghai 21st Aug., General—Butter- field & Swire.				

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